

## NEWS BY THE LAST CALIFORNIA ARRIVAL.

Interesting Intelligence from California, Oregon, Utah, Arizona, Central America, and South America.

## CALIFORNIA.

In addition to the news heretofore communicated by telegraph, we select a few other items of news of interest.

The Navy Report suggests that a convention of delegates from all the mining counties of the State be held in San Francisco to consider what is to be done in regard to the mining population, which compels the agricultural and commercial population to bear too great a proportion of the expenses of the State government.

J. E. Doyle, late of San Francisco, and G. H. Giddings, of Texas, have purchased the contract for carrying the United States mail between San Diego and San Antonio, awarded to James E. Birch, who was lost on the Central America.

Col. Fremont arrived in Bear Valley, Mariposa county, on the 16th ultimo, and was welcomed by all with the greatest respect. Public respect was shown by the lighting of huge bonfires on Mount Bullion, and the firing of quicksilver shot, which was kept up until a late hour of the evening.

Several months ago the schooner Palestine left this port on an exploring expedition in search of guano islands. On the 23d of April they returned with specimens from an island which they allege to have discovered on the track between the Sandwich and Ladrone islands, containing over one million tons of guano. Arrangements are being made to send several vessels to load, and a proprietary interest has been secured according to law.

News from Fraser's river, in the British possession, containing the late extraordinary accounts of the gold discoveries, has been received. Several steamships, loaded with miners from all parts of the country, have started, and the mail is expected to find the coast of the new gold mine, which has already been left to be received. The mine extends over a great expanse of country, and are "placer" or surface diggings, similar to those found in the early days of California. They reach across the line into American territory to an unknown distance. Specimens of the gold are exhibited at various places in this city.

The election at Sacramento for city officers had resulted in the success of the people's ticket. Local issues produced this result.

The legislature adjourned on the 26th of April. A very large number of bills were passed, and the opinion is expressed that the session has been one of the most successful in the history of the State. A bill to prohibit the further immigration of Chinese into the State is regarded as one of the most important acts of the session. A bill was introduced to prohibit the immigration of negroes, but it did not pass. The bill to redistrict the city of San Francisco was voted principally on the ground that the entire local delegation from both houses were bitterly opposed to the provisions. The vote was sustained by the legislature.

Another act provides a tax upon all bills of lading made in California for the shipment of gold or silver to another State—the tax to be 30 cents on \$100, and one-fifth of one per cent. on all sums over \$100. Freighter bills of lading for the shipment of gold or silver to another State are to be taxed at the rate of 30 cents on \$100, and one-fifth of one per cent. on all sums over \$100. Freighter bills of lading for the shipment of gold or silver to another State are to be taxed at the rate of 30 cents on \$100, and one-fifth of one per cent. on all sums over \$100.

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Offer at Victoria, that vessel having agreed with Capt. Wright to convey passengers to Port Langley for five dollars a head.

## THE STATE OF SONORA.

The defeat and death of Gaudin is confirmed; also the massacre of a number of Mexicans by the Yaqui Indians, at the Mayaguez. Among the killed is Antonio Ferras, a native of Vera Cruz, well known in Sacramento as a teacher of Spanish.

During the night of the 27th March the few veteran troops in Guaymas were embarked for Mazatlan, leaving the former place with a very limited number of National Guards for its defense against the incursions of the predatory Yaqui Indians, who have frequently of late been within a league of the city, committing their depredations.

The country may be said to be in a worse condition than ever. Powerful tribes of Indians, who have been enlisted into the ranks of the contending military chiefs, finding that they have been used as mere tools, without deriving any benefit whatever from their services, are now (very sensibly) turning war on their own countrymen. The commander of the forces of that State and Sonora and Lower California has adopted the Jaculaya and Zulnaga platform, which will probably result in a conflict between those two parties, whereas they might both have remained neutral without any compromise to those concerned. Although a vast deal of misery has been entailed on many families by their ranches and haciendas being destroyed, and their property destroyed by Indians against whom the country offers no means of defense, still the disposition for a rational change appears to be very limited, for few Mexicans seem desirous of changing their nationality.

FROM UTAH AND THE MORMONS. [From the Los Angeles Vineyard, April 24th.] Intelligence has been received in this city from Utah that the Mormon army had evacuated Salt Lake City about the middle of March, and that the United States troops were about to enter the city and occupy it as a military post.

This report undoubtedly came from Salt Lake City about the time stated, but from a comparison of dates, we are compelled to discredit it.

LOS ANGELES, April 23d. There is some very interesting news from Utah. It comes through a party arrived at San Bernardino, a buckskin dress on the 20th inst. The party were Messrs. D. Clark, D. Sparks, J. Matthews, and others, recent residents of San Bernardino, and several old residents of Salt Lake.

Colonel Kane, who appears to be acting as Brigham Young's agent, had gone to Camp Scott, at Fort Bridger in the middle of March, and that the United States troops were about to enter the city and occupy it as a military post.

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Next morning a crowd collected to aid the authorities in arresting Kinney. At first, he threatened to resist, but at length he agreed to surrender to the Americans, and accept an asylum on board of the Jamestown. Subsequently Kinney and his party were carried to Aspinwall in the British steamer Trent.

## NICKARAGUA.—A correspondent writes to say that M. Kelly denies having any political mission, and only visits Central America as a private individual. He adds: "If this be so, it appears very strange that he should be so well received by President Mora and Martinez, whose experiences of private adventures ought to lead them to receive such characters with caution. It is generally believed here that Kelly is intrusted with a secret mission from the Emperor Napoleon." M. Kelly, it is said, is engaged in negotiating for a transit route (this is a favorite scheme of Louis Napoleon's) for which he pays \$60,000,000 of francs subscribed in France. It is reported he has offered a French protectorate to Nicaragua, but how on this he has no diplomatic mission? President Mora and Kelly visited Nicaragua to prevent the ratification of the treaty with the United States, and to make a treaty of friendship and defense between Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador, Col. Negrete acting on behalf of the latter republic. President Mora has recommended to Martinez, in case of another filibuster invasion, to destroy the river navigation.

Col. Schlegel did not take home the ratification of the treaty. He induced General Lanza to believe so, and the general is said to be "solid." He is sick at Granada.

GUATEMALA.—The Government of Guatemala has made a contract with Juan Scriven & Co. for the establishment of a line of clipper vessels between the port of San Jose and San Francisco, California. Certain concessions are made to the company, and a monthly subsidy given of four hundred dollars. The line to commence on the 1st of April.

SALVADOR.—The Assembly General has decreed that the government shall make an arrangement with the Panama Railroad Company by which their steamers shall touch at the port of "La Libertad."

FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST. Half a month's later advice has been received at Panama. In Chili, the result of the elections so far as heard from, is in favor of the government party, but the opposition will be more than usually strong in the national legislature.

In Peru all was quiet. Cuzco remained at the head of the government, awaiting the nomination and election of a new President. Vivanco has left the country, and gone to Chile. Extensive gold mines are reported as having been discovered in the interior of the country.

In Ecuador, a rebellion had broken out in the department of Ayacucho, a body of 30 armed men entered the Supreme Court and made prisoners of the chief magistrates. The cause is said to be the suspension by the court of Governor Valdivieso for abuse of authority.

## MEXICAN NEWS BY MAIL.

From the New Orleans papers we gather a few items of news from Mexico, received by the last arrival from Vera Cruz.

Daily communication with the interior from Vera Cruz was uninterrupted, as far as mails and passengers were concerned, but the conveyance of freight was not attempted.

The *Progreso* gives a lamentable picture of the condition of Echegaray's forces in Cordova. They are said to be without pay or rations, the soldiers and their families dependent on charity for support, and the former subjected to severe punishment for the slightest offenses. Two of the garrison are said to have died from ill-treatment, and four others to be in a hospital, without hope of recovery. The chief of the forces is said to have received \$2000, and then to have tried to induce him to sign a document declaring that the *Progreso* or constitutionalist alliance had robbed him of it! In order to secure a vote of thanks from the ladies to Echegaray, they are said to have threatened their fathers and brothers that they would ally with the soldiers if they did not sign the document! One lady, for declining to take a round for signatures among her friends, was threatened with exclusion from church and refusal of absolution! Coming through the channel it does—the *Progreso* being a vehement *puro*—all this is to be taken *cum grano* salis.

Official communications from General Alvarez, according to the *Progreso*, announce to Señores de Llave that he would have two additional brigades in the field by the 31st instant, one of which was to operate against Toluca, the other against Iguala, with a view of advancing on Cuernavaca. The routing of Miramon at San Luis Potosi, and the brilliant triumph of the *Progreso* at Zacatecas, combined with this, had induced the Federal Government to send Ocosingo with a force of 1,500 recruits and \$120,000, to reunite the scattered troops and meet the old general. His triumph, however, is confidently calculated on; for, says the *Progreso*, in the case of Alvarez, there will be no defections, treachery, or tardy negotiations and capitulations.

A corporal and a private who had deserted from the Zuloagista forces at Puente Nacional, and gone to Vera Cruz, are said to declare that for eight days those forces had to live on half a real a day, and that for four days subsequently they were without pay or support of any kind.

Señor Degollado, it is stated, was advancing against Guadalajara with a respectable force, with which there was no doubt he would be able to overcome the small Zuloagista garrison there under Blancarte.

A forced loan had to be imposed in the capital to raise the money placed at the disposal of Ocosingo, as above stated.

There is no mention made of the present whereabouts of President Juarez and his cabinet.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE. [Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Journal.]

WASHINGTON, May 29th.—The arrangements for a thorough union of the opposition are advancing. There was a party at the mansion of Senator Seward, at which all the Douglas democrats, Americans and republicans, were present. The platform as adopted by this assembly has excited much discussion. The main features of the proposed organization are the ignoring of all questions productive of sectional strife; the protection of popular rights; a judicious system of internal improvements; a settled and firm foreign policy; the prevention of the landing of foreign criminals and paupers; the protection of the ballot-box, and an extended period of residence after naturalization, as a condition for the exercise of the elective franchise; the fostering of American genius and art; and the speedy and efficient rising into a State to have laws, constitution and laws framed by citizens of the United States, who are permanent inhabitants, under such rules as Congress may prescribe. Quite comprehensive, as a whole, and shrewdly calculated to reconcile the conflicting elements of the two parties, the platform is expected to help Douglas back to the Senate, but the Illinois republicans have chosen another candidate. For the presidency the new party will have a host of candidates, Seward and Crittenden being the most prominent.

The democrats of the 2d Congressional district of Indiana will hold a convention to name a candidate for Congress at Evansville, on the 29th of July next. In Indiana, Gov. Willard and Lieut. Gov. Hammond have already taken the stump and an active part for the democratic party in the coming autumn canvass. Gov. Willard has spoken in several counties on the Wabash, and is announced to address the people in others. Lieut. Gov. Hammond addressed the democrats at Terra Haute on Saturday evening the 26th ultimo.

A State convention of the republican voters of Vermont will be held at Montpelier, on Tuesday, the 29th day of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported at the next State election, for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Treasurer.

Country gentlemen will have their jokes. Judge Hodges, of Northampton, seriously asked his neighbor Strong, when he went to see Judge Hodges's turkey shoot, to kill and murder Strong's chickens. Kill him, undoubtedly, replied Strong. An evening or two afterwards the judge invited his neighbors to dinner, or supper, as the rural editor of the Northampton Courier calls it. They had roast-pig and roast-turkey. Strong carried the turkey, and of course saved for his own plate. When the turkey was served, he so judiciously laid the knife toward the wall. The repeat being over, Judge Hodges rose and made a brief speech, saying that he had recently made a severe loss. Six of his choicest breeds of chickens had been ruthlessly slain by a town-turkey belonging to one of his neighbors, and in his wrath he had sought up a club and killed it. It was great joy to him, he said, to see his neighbor's chickens so judiciously taken care of. "Now, Mr. Strong," said he, "how do you like this?" Until that moment the proprietor of the bird had not suspected the truth, and he expressed himself as not only delighted with the result, but deeply interested in the fate that had so judiciously overtaken him.

## THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A correspondent of the Los Angeles Vineyard, writing from San Diego, on the 21st of April, says:

"Lieut. Iyer's Colorado river exploring steamer arrived at Fort Yuma on the 15th instant, having made of the river five hundred and twenty-five miles, and two hundred miles above the point reached by Captain Johnston on his recent trip up the river. Lieut. Iyer left there the steamer, and continued up the river seventy-five miles. From thence he turned south, and expected to reach the Pima village by the 15th of May. The steamer brought down a large quantity of silver, gold, copper, and other ore."

It is believed that the point of navigation at which Lieut. Iyer reached on the Colorado is not more than six hundred miles from the highest point of navigation on the Arkansas river, thus bringing the navigable waters of the Atlantic and Pacific to within a span's reach of each other within our own territory, and in a climate which looks not up for one half the year or less these highways of nature."

Major Wise, commandant at the San Diego Mission, and Lieut. Hanson, en route for Fort Yuma, arrived at San Diego on the 11th of April. Captain Stewart's command, recently stationed at San Bernardino, were to have left that place on the 16th April for Fort Yuma.

A company of United States soldiers arrived at Sacramento, California, on the 23d of April, en route for Benicia, under the command of Lieut. Morgan.

Lieut. Mullin had arrived at San Francisco, en route for Oregon, charged with the duty of organizing an expedition to open an emigrant route from the Columbia river to the Missouri.

The United States ships Merrimack, Barnard, Vandall, and Decatur were at Panama on the 20th ultimo. A court-martial on Lieut. Chas. L. McDonough had been held on board the latter vessel. The members of the court were Captain Kelly, Commandant Thatcher and Sinclair, and Lieutenants Haggerty and Winslow. Rufus Balknap was judge advocate. The trials of Lieut. Rufus A. Whitaker, and of 2d Assistant Engineer John Belling were followed. Pursar Jackson, of the Vandall, was in bad health and had leave to return to the United States.

The United States steamer Michigan is on its way to Erie, Pa., to receive Mahomed Pasha, who is travelling in the West.

A command of the 1st Artillery, under Lieut. Shoup, will be sent to the station of the Fort. Fort DeKay, on the Calochechabie river, has been abandoned.

The board of visitors appointed by the President to examine the cadets at West Point will be received officially by Major Delafield and the other officers of the academy to-day, June 1. In the afternoon the board of visitors will review the cadets, and to-morrow, June 2d, the examination will be commenced. Every afternoon, at four o'clock, will be the drill in the academy, infantry, artillery or artillery drill, until about the 20th inst., when the examination will be finished.

## MARRIED.

On the 24th of May, by the Rev. W. K. Evans, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. L. P. HOLLAND, of New Orleans, to Miss LITTON S., daughter of Col. R. M. GAMMA, of Tallahassee, Florida.